MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2012 JUN -6 AM 10: 46 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF IUKA

Public Water Supply Name

0710006

PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please A	Inswer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Repo	ort
X C	customers were informed of availability of CCR by:	
	Advertisement in local paper	
	On water bills	
	Other	
	Date customers were informed: 6 / 1 / 2012	
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery	ery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/	
X	CCR was published in local newspaper.(Attach copy of published CCR & proof	of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette	
	Date Published: 5 / 10 / 2012	
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	
	Date Posted:/	
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:	
	www	
<u>CERTIFI</u>		
	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the custo ater system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the info	
included	in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring	data provided
to the pu	blic water system official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau o	of Water Supply.
	ryant, Mayor	
Name/ Nt	le (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print)	
	mer Jumi	6 1 2012.
Signatur		Date
M	ail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jacks	ion, MS 39215
	Phone: 601-576-7518	

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2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of luka PWS ID #0710006

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their heath care providers. EPA/Centers guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Our water source consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed below are the ratings for the wells of the City of luka.

Well # 710006-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-04 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-05 - lower rating on source water assessment

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please join us for our monthly meetings. Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at City Hall at 118 S Pearl Street. We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

City of luka Water Department

ATTN: Josh Clingan

118 S Pearl Street

luka, MS 38852

Phone: 662-423-9879

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of luka is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system passed all of these monitoring requirements. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Significant Deficiencies

<u>During a sanitary survey conducted on 02/15/11, the Mississippi State Department of Health citied the following significant deficiency(s):</u>

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

<u>Corrective Actions</u>: This system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 12/31/2012.

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taking action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The table below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

City of luka PWS ID # 0710006

2011 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units) MCLG		MCL,		Range		Violation		Typical Source	
	or	TT, or	Your			Sample			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date			
Disinfectants & Disinfe	ction By	-Produci	s						
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.90	0.89	1.01	2011	No	Water additive used to control	
								microbes	
Inorganic Contaminant	S								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from	
								metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;	
								Erosion of natural deposits.	
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal	
								refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;	
								Discharge from mines	
Nitrate (measured as	10	10	0.15	N/A	N/A	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;	
Nitrogen} (ppm)							Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;		
								Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	AL Your #Samples		Exceeds	Sample	Typical Source		
	Water Exceeding		AL	AL Date					
				А	L				
Inorganic Contaminant	s (Lead	and Cop	per)						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	()	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;	
								Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7	()	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;	
								Erosion of natural deposits	
Important Drinkin	a Water	Definitio	ns						
MCLG - Maximum Contami				minant in	drinkina	water below	which ther	e is no know or expected	
Level Goal						gin of safety		•	
MCL - Maximum Contaminant		The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as							
Level		close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.							
AL - Action Level		The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other							
TT-Treatment Technique		A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.							
MRDLG - Maximum Residual		The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to							
Disinfection Level Goal		health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial							
		microbial							
MRDL - Maximum Resid	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that								
Disinfection Level	addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
MNR - Monitored Not Re	gulated					•			
MPL - State Assigned Ma		Permissib	le Level						
Unit Des	scription	1S							
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)					ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)				
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)					NA - not applicable				

NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

ND - Not detected

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

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	Of MRDL	TT, or	Your	Low	High	Sample Date				
Disinfectants & Disin) vale				
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.90	0.89	1.01	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes		
Inorganic Contamina	nts							1		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal relineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0011	N/A	N/A 2010 No Discharge from steel and pulp m		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.			
Selenium (ppm)	0:05	0.05	0.0011	N/A	N/A 2010 No		, No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines		
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.15	N/A	N/A 2011		No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Contaminante (unita	MCLO	At	Your Water	# San Exces	ding	Exceeds At	Sample Date	Typical Source		
Inorganic Contaminar	ste // parl	and Con-		A	- 1			<u> </u>		
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	0		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems:		
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	<u> </u>			ı			Erosion of natural deposits			
Important Drinki	ng Water									
MCLG - Maximum Contain Level Goal	,	THEY TO HER	RIT. MULL	es allow to	or a marg	in of safety.		e is no know or expected		
MCL - Maximum Contamir .evel	nant	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.								
AL - Action Level		The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must toliow.								
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IPL - State Assigned M	aximum I	ermissible	Level							
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